EUROPE.

English Discontent, Corporate Frauds, Money Losses and Cuba.

The Irish Land System and How It Works in Kerry.

Napoleon and His Dynasty as Viewed by the Orleanists.

Political Excitement in Bobenia and the Relations with Austria.

By steamship at this port we have our special correspondence from Europe, with a mail report in interesting detail of our cable telegrams to the 25th of

The exclusion of M. Ledra Rollin from the Nanoleon amnesty is the subject of comment in the Paris journals. M. Rollin maintains that the order to arrest him was sent to the outposts the very night the amnesty was signed. He says that "on two occasions within the last ten years attempts have been made to obtain his extradition from the British government. On the first occasion the application as refused by a majority of one. On the next it as contemptuously rejected."

The Empress of France would, it was said, "post-tively" leave Paris for the East on the 30th of Sepmber. Her Majesty will stop five or six days at Venice and one day at the Firmus, but will visit the King and Queen of Greece on her return voyage. The arrangements for the journey, according to the

Putrie, are on a very simple scate, and it is calculated that the cost will not exceed 700,000f.

M. Louis Blanc seems to the London Economist to have got the true key to the imaginative strength of the European republican party; but he also seems to have deceived his own brilliant intellect into that substitution of the means for the end which is essendal to the success of a republican party. Many of the forms of a constitutional monarchy, says the writer, "are empty enough—looked at in the light of pure reason, some conceivable forms of republican-ism are far more defensible. But surely the principle in politics cannot be identified with the outvard form, but only with that which it is the object of the outward form to guard and cultivate-true freedom, i.e., true popular and national responsi-

verted the tory politicians and the tory newspapers to the great heresy of fixity of tenure in land, is the clear perception that the agricultural population of Ireland would accept any real boon in that direction as a piedge of reconciliation with the law; as a sign that Irishmen are at last to have the unexpressed

The London Scotsmon calls attention to the fact that there are those was demand State interference in land grievances not in treland alone, but in Scotland also. The argument which they put forth is that where the management of property entails agrarian murder and the cost of a standing army of imidation, as in Ireland, and widely diffused pauperism coupled with a fearful mortality among an overcrowded poor population perforce concen-trated in the slums of large towns, as in Scotland, there is a prima facie case made out to entitle the State to step in, and either compet the present holders of land to provide the remedy themselves,

ew arrangement into its own hands.

An Irish correspondent of the Pail Mail Gazette attempts to show the impossibility of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the land q estion by putting a series of problems illustrative of its difficulties. The letter merely shows the danger of half mea-

banquet offered by the Town Council of Aberdeen. his reply he says:- "After a session which has osen arthons beyond my strength I find myself eady engaged in the labor of preparation for ession likely to be not less arduous."

Another session usery to be not less arrangous."
The Pull Mall Gazette of September 23, speaking of the cotton familie in Manchester, says:
When Lancashire can have plenty of good cotton.

When Lancashire can have plenty of good cotton, ay middling Oricans, for sixpeoce per pound, Lancabire thrives; but when she has to pa, twice or arise tant amount for her raw material Lancashire froops. Hence cotton mills are running short time is closed, and chambers of commerce aguating for really extended fields of cotton culture; for cotton is cheap that Lancashire may again clothe the world by the produce of her looms. That in many ways Lancashire has been injured by the cotton cannot be very certain. When Lancashire is in discrease her fath in free trade is antito be shaken; it

The London Star of the 2kt of September says:—
It is to be feared there is to be a parallel to the break up of the Albert Assurance Company. Yesterday application was made to Vice Chancellor James, in chambers, on several petitions, one of them by a tolder of 3,000 shares, for the winding up of the European Assurance Company. This is a company formed in 1804 as the People's Provident Society, and which took its present mane in 1856. Its haplities are said vaguely to amount to several millions. The capital was \$1,000,000, and the shares have all been issued. It was stated yesterday that there is now due \$100,000 on policies, to meet which there is only £10,000 at the banker's.

A London journal says that the Cape of Good Hone.

A London journal says that the Cape of Good Hope Farliament has been occupied of a proposal, conveyed in a message from the Governor, to substitute for the present Legislature a small chamber, consisting of twelve elected and three nominee mambers, with a president appointed by the crown. This proposal was rejected by a majority of 17 in a house

ENGLAND.

John Bull Grambling, us Usual-The Cuban Question-The Life Assurance Corporation Ponte-Nine Millions of Pounds Sterling Involved-Commercial Gambiing. LONDON, Sept. 27, 1869.

Why, as a rule, are Frenchmen so much more agreeable companions than Englishmen? Why are they better liked, even by Americaus, who are of the same race as the English? The answer to this question was given me many years ago by a quaint old Bavarian, under whom it was my fate to study, but not to learn, German, during a long sojourn a Munich. Englismen, notwithstanding their many advantages, have a faculty of making enemies all over the world that I have never seen equalied. In days gone by, when I was twenty years younger, could not understand why this should be, and asked my German teacher for his opinion. The old gentleman was very frank in his reply, "You Englishple in the world, and the reason is that you have never yet met with any trouble or misfortune, at least not for many generations, within your own sider or reflect what you are or what you have done and never care to spare any one's fee ings."

Well, here is a case in point. The London Times of this morning devotes a column and a half to finding fault with General Grant on account of his management of the Cuban question, and about as much more to abusing Mr. Sumner because he has found fault with the conduct of England during the American war, an opinion in which I am quite sure he would be upheld by at least nine hundred and ninetynine men out of every thousand throughout the civilized world. It is curious to observe the two leading articles as they stand side by side on the same page of the Times—the one taking your Presi-dent to task for the part he takes in the Cuban queshe has dared to find fault with the part England took

in the American war.

But in these two articles of the Times there is another inconsistency that I would call attention to, as forming part of what may be called England's standing policy respecting all rebels, except those who nebel against British misgovernment. It is this:—In the leading Journal, as in all the English papers, there is a strong sympathy shown for those who are in arms against the power of Spain in Cuba. Do not imagine that this is done on principle. Very far

from it—or, rather, it is done on principle, and a very bad principle, too. If the amain and a very bad principle, too. If the amain and and a very bad principle, too. If the amain and the States stormer we also as a secondary of the state of the state

this country.

The prospectus of a "great affair," called the Occaute Telegraph Company, has been issued this morning. The capital wanted to carry out the scheme is only 2500,000 sterling. The object of the company is stated to be to provide cheaper an imore direct telegraphic communication tetween Europe and America. A cable is to be faid between the southwest coast of Ireland and Sable island. The company have based their calculations upon getting as much to do as the French and English cables together have now, and thus they certainly make matters look very picasant indeed—on paper. There is an old saying that as who tries to prove too much often ends by proving too little. On the list of directors I do not see a single well-known name.

Legislation-Working of the System in the

Absenteeism and tenancy at will have robbed Kerry of as many minious of cash as they have any of her sister counties, and have driven thousands of day's labor" in the land of Washington.

The county of Kerry is irregular in appearanceis formed of mountain ranges intersected by deep valleys with some level ground; her charming takes and scenery annually attract thousands from America and the Continent, but the exactions of the land-lords, notwithstanding the expenditure of the many visitors, keep the boatmen, guides and laborers in a state of indigence really purable, in a state of legal vassainge that is unquestionably and certainly gratifying to them as landlords, but not very remuperative to the Kerryman who is a tenant at will. The principal, the first landlord in Kerry, is the Right Hon. Viscount Castlerosse. His estate includes all the lakes of Kiliarney and the islands in and belonging to the same and thousands of acres of the best land in the county. His income is £62,000 per annum; \$310,000 "in gold." The equivalent for this princely income is a residence in Ireland of three months or less in each year; but his lordship is considered a good landlord. He does not evict so long as his vassals pay promptly their part of the £62,006 income.

The following are also landlords of importance: Lord Castlerosse, William Denny, Lord Headley and Henry A. Herbert. Mr. Denny is a bad landlord, but a very ambitious man. He has endeavored to represent the borough of Tralce for the past twenty years in the imperial Parliament, but the people are so ignorant of his merits, but thoroughly acquainted with his unkindness as a landlord, that they have permitted him to remain at home. Lord Headley : not known to any extent; he seldom visits "the acres of his ancestors," but receives his rents very

Kerry.

Mr. Herbert is the worst landlord in the county. The proprietor of an immense tract of territory, als income does not exceed £10,000, but what he lacks in pounds sterling he has in mountain ranges, rocky heights, and that curious body of water known as the "Devil's Punca Rowl," a small oval shaped lough; its area is about thirty acres, its level above the lower lake 1,141 feet. Its waters are perpetually tcy cold and deadly to any species of the fluny tribe.

the lower lake 1,141 feet. Its waters are perpetually key cold and deadly to any species of the fluny tribe. Several attempts have been made to introduce fish into it. but twenty-four hours after being put in they were found dead. The latest attempt was on the part of Mr. Herbert, who had three dozen trout taken from the lower lake and thrown into the "Bowl," the next morning they were found dead and floating near the bank. Charles James Fox is reported to lave swam round the "Punch Bowl" when on a visit with Lord Kenmare in 1772.

Mr. Herbert is not an absentee, but he is the most exacting man of his class. One of his acts atmost cost tim his fife. The old aboby of Muckross and its cemetery are in the midst of his demesus. Certain families in Kiliarney and the villages in the vicinity have certain rights and privileges to bury in the cemetery, which Mr. Herbert attempted to deprive them of. The friends of the dead assembled in hundreds to ask him to explain why he desired to aboish a privilege known to be honored for over six hundred years. He did not meet the remonstrants, but he has imposed a tax for right of way that is a disgrace to any man or corporation. But he has also prohibited the bottmen from landing excursionists upon any part of his lands from the laxes. If any person or persons desire to visit Muckross Abboy they must go in by the "front door."

There are a few families of the old stock who, aithough in reduced circumstances, are dearly loved by the people, Their estates are small, but they act of this class is the ropresentative of the O'Connell's (Daniel O'Connel

and are always on the liberal side. But evictions have not disgraced Kerry for some time past, alishough the people who till the land are as insecure in their holdings as any others. Not a man has a population tells us of her status. Population tells us of her status. Population tells us of her status. Population in the population tells us of her status. Population in the status of her status in the land but to eke out a living, save a little to go to America and pay tag terming, save a little to go to America and pay tag terming, save a little to go to America and pay tag terming, save a little to go to America and pay tag terming, save a little to go to America and pay tag terming, save a little to go to America and pay tag tag to the lord of the soil. Hence the farmors he caprice of the lord of the soil. Hence the farmors he caprice of a supplies of the lord of the soil. Hence the farmors he considered by civilized people to be essential to decency and comfort their real will be raised. If they remonstrate they will be told, "foure able to buy new collects, and you must pay more rent." Expostulation is a waste of time. If the farmors do not like it they may leave; they have no redress; they have no protection. I was told a case that will show how exacting frish tandlorus of landsides can be. A thrilly farmer had a good or por wo years ago it was a supplies to his good harvest his daughter came of age, and, being pretty and intelligent, the time father bought her a cheap silk cress. Between Caristinas Day and New Year's Day ters to a kind of half holding among the farmors. Two days after Curtatinas and sudpless of his farmors. Two days after Curtatinas pay and New Year's Day ters to a kind of half holding among the farmors. Two days after Curtatinas and sudpless of her lord's century and an intelligent, the time father hought her a cheap silk cress. Between Curtatinas Day and New Year's Day ters to a kind of her half of her ha

tions of the day.

Correspondent—Is the country improving? was
iny first question to him.

Farmer—it is in one sense; the sarvants get better to America.
Correspondent—Why didn't you remain in

America?

FARMER-Pd no money and was not able to pay rint and support a big family on three dollars a week. I was too ould when I went and not able to do hard work. do hard work.

CORRESPONDENT—What is the cause of so much
poverty where servants get such good wages? All
the women I see, with lew exceptions, are bare-

it. They're saving up to go to America, or to be married.

Contrarend.—Have they no shear? How much must a poor person pay the priest to be married?

FARMER-Yes, they have for Sunday. The lowest price for a marriage is one pound ten—inat is, for laboring men; but the people of any wages at all must pay five pounds. GOERSFONDEST—Does the man wait until he has the marriage fee or doos the woman help him to

the marriage lee of documents of the produce it?

FARMER (with a laugh—Faix, very often the woman pays for all, priest, wedding and all. Where could the gossoons get two or three pounds? The girls are in a great hurry to get married, once they're axed; but when you excuse yourself, on account of not having the priest's money, they will soon find it. Soon find it, CORRESPONDENT —The farmers in Kerry are not a

coundry the control of the country is the farmers in Kerry are not a troublesome class like the Tipperary men?

Farmers—Tipperary is the kay of Ireland and first of all Ireland. If all the others were like her the landbords couldn't do as they liked.

Disconding has penetrated every ridge, every mountain of Kerry; but the induence of the clergy is most powerful. Agrarian outrages have seidom stained are fame, but the condition of the neople is deplorable. Old men and women tradge daily barefooted, with enormous packs upon their packs. They look like people who have lost all hope; look upon themselves as doomed to a life of sorrow and misery. Ine only thing that cleers them is the feeling, true or false, that America will have Ireland before long. Tenant right and religious equanty have lost all value to them. They don't befieve it to the power of the British Parliament to do them any good; to America the young look forward with eager eyes and hearts; the old live upon the happy time that is to come, and dredge and toil to the music of faded memories and broken hopes.

Kerry is lonely, sorrowful and beautiful, but her people are as low in purse as any in Ireland.

FRANCE.

Napoleon and His Dynasty from an Orlean-

ist Point of View.
Paris, Sept. 25, 1360.
With the returning health of the Emperor people are beginning to smile at the terrible panic his temporary indisposition occasioned throughout Europe; yet when it is borne in mind that the First Napoleon and the present Napoleon's mother both died of the tumor which the doctors fear may result from the very painful disease from which he has of late been suffering, it is no longer a matter of astonishment if the alarming reports spread at the Bourse at one the above particulars were known.

lie is better, and a sense of relief greets everywhere the announcement—a proof that though he has dispossessed himself of late of a good portion of his personal authority, his life is necessary for some time to come, not only to interested speculators but to France, who at present can only foresee anarchy and disorder were Napoleon III. to justify the prophecy that 1869 is to be his fatal year. The French have a proverb which says that an

evil is always good in some respects, and we think here that the panic which the Emperor's illness has created in Germany, especially where the wildest speculative operations were indusged in, will have a beneficial effect, inasmuch as it will serve as a warning, accustom people not to think the French sovereign immortal, and check operations on a scale so large as to endanger the interests of too many.

Another good resulting from the illness of his

Majesty has been the necessity for political people to concert together in the event of an emergency occurring to call for a change of government or may

be of dynasty.

It is unquestionably difficult to say what would or even might occur at the death of the present Emperor, but it may be positively asserted that what would take place now would not have been possible a year ago—a proof of now the opinions of the many have changed in a short time.

A year ago, before M. Pinard's injudicious conduct as Minister of the Interior had brought to the froat the present Deputy for Paris and Marseilles, M. Gambetta, a young man of no greater ability than the power of infuencing the masses by loud talking and common "stump" phraselogy, the irritation against the Emperor's foreign policy was but a mere obuilition of sentiment which time would have easily mostered; but by evincing a despotic what to rule o ver the people by all the pressure of the power

This change being borne in mind its immediate result is apparent in the sense of the difficulty which it has created for the dynastic triends of the Bonapartes to procaim a fourth Napoleon under the regouy of the Eupress.

Some time ugo a meeting is said to have taken place of the pincipal leaders of the opposition, in which it was decided that as the present Emperor had only been elected in consequence of the coup of char, which had wrested in consequence of the coup of char, which had wrested for him said from meeting and the couple of the coup of the couple of the coup of the coup of the couple of the couple

of T. P. Dantas.
Panis, Sept. 25, 1869.
A letter from Baden of the 8th inst. contains the following:-"To-day, at two o'clock, expired at Baden the celebrated Paristan scutptor, Dantan, Jr. He died very suddenly. I suppose you re-member the date of his birth, but if not exactly, it was the 28th of December, 1800." Jean Pierre Dan-tan was a friend of the writer of the above; but he was every one's friend, for the matter of that, and all the Parts papers of this day have devoted a column and more to his memory. He was called Dantan, Jr., to distinguish him from Dantan, Sr., his brother, who is also a sculptor, aged ciguty. The Dantan collection, No. 41 Rue temporary celebrities. There they all are-but carles stone or clay. His statues of Rossini, Meyerbeen Boreldten, Rase-Chéri, Velpeau, Nélaton, &c., are a great works. His busts are too numerous to be burlesque; and those who have seen the origiable to appreciate how profoundly he had studied every mental weakness of his models before he would convey them to the cleverly manipu on first entering produces a most ludicrous impres sion. His copies are so perfect in point of resem biance that they seem almost gifted with the power of speech, thus viewed in the attitudes peculiar to of speech, thus viewed in the attitudes peculiar to them or in those they affected. Some are absurd; others a winking, lounging, desponding, sitting in strange contotions, grumbling, begging, gesticu-lating—it is all a species of cold impdom. You turn, expecting to be spoken to by the statuettes, and see Wellington—such a bootful of Wellington! Lord lirougham—such a pocket-handkerchief and such a nose! the Comte d'Orsay, overcoming with fascina tion; Rossini, with his head in a dish of maccaroni iton; Rossini, with his head in a dish of maccaroni; Moyerbeer, seated at an organ—such long fingers; and the Africaine screwed to his back; Baizac, with his stick, of which he boasted that it had cost him a hundred crowns; Victor Hugo, with a huge bump of improbabilities instead of a forehead; Lamartine, as long and meagre as thirty-six dars without meat; Lisst, in a Hungarian uniform, leverishiy thumping inspiration out of a grand plano, while his halr is hanging all about, seared from his temples in horror at the din. It is said that Lisst, and Dantan took revenge by making another caricature for him with two feet running off out of a wig. The facility with which Dantan executed incenesses at first sight is prodigious. An aneodotic stold to flustrate this of a young attaché at one of the embassics, who, calling on Dantan, asked how he could make such admirable caricatures, so resembling. "Well, this is how I do," answered the sculptor, taking up a handful of damp clay. "I begin so, and go on so, and then I put in my fingers nore, and bring them out there, dye see? Afler that I turn up and down." "What's the matter?" he asked of his visitor suddenly. "But that's me," exciaimed the attaché; that's my head you are making, my own!" and so it was, only Dantan had with his usual devility made the young diplomatist's face peep out of a seething kettle, "to define his career, he dryly explatned. Perhaps Dantan's only weak point was punning, for he did the thing wholevate. His heart was excellent and characteristic of this in his great aversion to execute the burleaque or any famed female artist. He would say the ridioule remained attached to a woman forever. Mailbran, however, was very axious he should caricature her, and was a whole year, on every occasion when they me, eloquent in entrenty. At length he compiled, though the will be a seathing the same of the profession of his incident strengthened the artist in his resolve nover to show a woman what her harmoniscie characteristics were again. Three years later Mar Meyerbeer, seated at an organ—such long fingers and the Africaine screwed to his back; Balzac

Vernet and Napoleon Musard. Baden became his favorite resort, and he usually spent a few weeks of every rear in this gay rendezvous of wits. A famous inn there owes its fortune to Dantan—the "Gor de Chasse" it is called. Here he was always feted, and here it was, twelve days ago, that he sais at dimer, the gayest of a party, telling his beet stories and giving out his most brilliant puns among a pictade athleted his most brilliant puns among a pictade in the famous "Gor de Chasse" is well known at Baden. Hough his most brilliant his athletic puns are inclined to laugh, the substitution of one gender for another is enough. At the sound of the ringing fun out sprang the master of the lun, a round-faced, joily sort of man, but he howed such ridiculous salutations, and grinned so tremendously, thereby displaying two rows of the most irregular and broken teeth, that the toursts took him for anything but human. To increase their hisrity, he opened the door of the rawling conveyance—a hired fly—and maisted on their gotting down. "No, no." "Yes, yes," he replied; "I have got trout, shripps and ham." "Glorious," said Dantan. "Well, my good — fellow, we'll come back to dinner." They kept their word, much to the sarprise of the innkeeper, for no water drukers had ever dined at his wretoned inn. Just before they sat down to dinner, and when the proud proprietor was ready to dourish his white table napkin under his left arm, a voice from the young Parisian whispered "Willibald Thie!" That was this frisky innkeeper's name. He turned. "If you want to make your fortune now is your time," said t

informed me how you found out who I was, and always give him a meal graus, Willbald, out of souvenir, for my sake. If you do so I will come back to you next year."

The following July, 1855, when Dantan went to Baden, he found that the innkeeper, not content with his portrait in clay and charcoan, which had drawn a good custom, as the strolling artist predicted, had had the clay done in stone by a Baden sculptor. The wandering Parisian had not come back. "Willibald Thie," said Dantan, "you must have this copy in stone encrusted in your wail outside, under your sign, as the young stroller told you, and I will supervise the work. And I will give a dinner, too, to inaugurate the event; perhaps that will draw all the more outstom."

Willibald's joy can be imagined. The work was done, the dinner given, and one sunset eve a weary pilgrim walked in, attracted by the portrait in stone, for he was the landscape student and ready to drop with hunger. Hearty was the welcome, and welcome to the stroller the news. Willibald is now a rich man, and next time any of your readers go to Baden lot them look out for the sign "A is cor de chasse." It is not unlikely that when arrested by the memory of this true story they will on lifting their eyes up a hitle higher see the face of the owner just above, for he loves still to peer out and show passers-by the copy and original side by sile.

Of all who mourn Dantan, Willibald Thie and the former stroller, now a full grown tartying man, will be the most moved.

BOHEMIA.

A General Election and General Excitement-The Political Situation as it Was and is— Austrian Policy and Influence of the Eu-pire—How the Hungarians Rank in the Circle—A Straggle for Nationalism—Scenes

The kingdom of Bohemia is at the present time in the midst of an election excitement. No one writes, takes, or thinks of anything except the election of members for the coming Diet. To-day members have been chosen for the country districts, and on

elect their representatives. I have just returned from an election held in a suburban district, and hasten to give an account of significance of the present elections it is necessary to take a retrospect of Austrian policy for the last two or three years. I shall, therefore, preface my descrip-tion with a brief statement of the political position in Robemia, such as it has been given me by prominn nonemia, such as it has been given me by promi-ment men here and from such information as I have produced since coming to Prague. Although differ-ent attempts at constitutionalism had been made in Austria previous to 1866, the government always maintained its old tendencies and centralized all power in Vienna. Constitutions were drawn up from time to time, but they were either abrogated rendered of no account by ministerial regulations issued in Vienna or were simply not applied, remaining a dead letter. After the crushing defeat of Sadowa the old system was discarded, and it was announced to the world that Austria, which hitherto had been the acknowledged stronghold of reactionary principles and politics, was now to become really a liberal and constitutional State. Hungary, which, since 1848, had been governed from Vienna, was invited to come to an arrange-ment. The leading idea in Austrian politics has always been to maintain the supremacy of the German over all other nationalities in the empire.

ment. The leading idea in Austrian politics has always been to maintain the supremacy of the German over all other nationalities in the empire. It was possible to carry out this idea when Austria was at the head of the German Confederation, and when all administrative and legislative power was concentrated at Vienna. But after Austria was unceremoniously thrust out by Count Bismarck it was difficult to keep up the former supremacy of a race so small in numbers as the German is in Austria, and atterly out of the question if a constitutional form of government was to be introduced and athered to. There is nothing, however, so difficult to part with as power, and although it was evident that the old system must be abandoned, it was only after it was shown that the Hungarians must nave complete satisfaction that these demands were acceded to by the Vienna government. After the agreement with Hungary Count Beust set about arranging the affairs of the western half of the monarchy. A constitution was promulgated from Vienna, by the provisions of which the different people were to have their Diets or Provincial Assemblues and send delegates to a central Parliament to be held at Vienna. It is generally acknowledged, believe, that the constitution is reasonably liberal in many respects; but complaints are made that it is used mercy as a weapon to secure German ascendancy.

To give the most striking example, I will take Bohemian, which is diabiled by upwards of five millions of people. Of these about two millions, or yearly so, are Germans, or of recent German descent. It is evident that if the balot is fairly applied the Bohemians must be in the majority. But as Vienna gave the constitution, so with the Bohemians must be in the majority of the population of the kingdom, are represented in the lite toy a minority. This is managed by giving to small towns having a German majority and qual representation with large Bohemian towns. At the first season of the lite is the substitute of the protesting members have been retained

in Bohemia the cuttest representation they are entitled to; but we do not wish that they should rule over us. To this we nover will consent. We are told that our hatlonality is not a large one, and therefore must perish. To this I amswer that if we must disappear from the family of nations it should be by the natural course of competition, and not by throttling us, not by depriving us of our rights and using violence. If may be well to remind the vienna people that, although a small nation, we sire not without riends and relatives in the world. The nation which gave birth to hiss, and Jerome of Prague, and fourint the Hussite wars, cannot be without sympathy. Bessies, there are in the East 29,000,000 of the Slavonic race, our bothers, with Russia at the head, who sympathize with us, who apoak a language which is nearly the same as our own, and who must ever regard us in a different light from nations not related to us by blood.

The main question of the Bohemian opposition is a national one. The government wishes to Germanize them. They wish to preserve their instorted rights and their individuality, and will continue the struggle so long as these two things are not assured them. That the absence of the Bohemian delegation may be very serious we can understand by the last session of the Hungarians, in every instance, outwoed the Germans and carried measures which raised the re-of the whole German press. This may be attributed in a great measure to the unsettled state of the western half of the Austrian empire and the Germans ignore the rights of the Bohemian kingdom, and by their isolated position in the season of the deciment of the Rohemian delegates. At the present time the balance of power is in Pesth, and will remain there so long as the Germans ignore the rights of the Bohemian kingdom, and by their isolated position in the season of the decision of the surpress who left the Diet. The whole movement is intended

antity and gave all the Siavonio mations the Bible in their vernacular language. As soon as the hour for voting arrived we went into a large haif and witnessed the process of saving one's country in Bohamia.

At one end of the hall was a long table. Behind it sat the government commissioner and the chief of the electoral district. On the table were a number of books containing the elector's names, each one with its number. A clerk, or teller, called the names in number and name were called, deposited a ticket certifying who he was, and this declared in a loud voice the name of the candidate for whom he wished to vote. The ballot is not allowed in voting for members of the Bet, and many persons with whom I spoke complained of this limitation. Some of the names called by the clerk are worthy of notice. I was not a little surprised to hear John Huss, tarmer, called upon to give his vote, and shortly afterward John Ziska, grocer, also asked to achieve and names at a small election. It was as if one should hear Martin Luther or Oliver Cromwell called upon to give their vote in a small German or English town on some of the questions of the day. At the close of the election, which lasted about two hours, the whole body of the clostors repaired to large hall in the vicinity, where the candidate of their choice awaited them. The election was unanimous. If there was any (real) opposition it was so small that the opposing voters stayed sway.

I must here mention, as a peculiarity of the elective system in Austria, that the candidate is not allowed to appear near the polis or speak to the electors before voting lest he might excite them too much. I consequently saw nothing of the candidate was wanting the issue. Shortly after our arrival came one chartman of the election committee and announced the result of the day. As most of the electors had arrived the announcement was received with a burst of cheers, the day was carried, the announced the result of the day. As most of the election is and arrived the announcement was r

GERMANY.

The Grand Duke of Baden on Consolidation and National Development.

The following is a full summary of the speech of

the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of the Baden Chambers, synopsized to us by cable tele-

gram:—
The Grand Duke said that since the last session no turther stops had as yet been taken for the national development of Germany. He rejoiced to be able to state that the relations existing between Haden and the North German Confederation were being placed upon a skill closer footing, and he confirmed with pleasure the fact that the progress of the national conscience was tending more and more strongly to foster a sentiment of common nationality among the German States.

The spacea then mentioned the treaties which guaranteed the maintenance by the significant years of the ancient federal fortresses of Restauft, Ulm, Mayence and Laudan; and the Grand Duke added that conjointly with the commission appointed to

of the actiont federal fortresses of Rastads, Ulin, Mayence and Laudan; and the Grand Duke added that, conjointly with the commission appointed to maintain the above fortresses, a commission of inspection had also been appointed. In conjunction with the North German Confederation. Thacks to maintain the above fortresses, a commission of inspection had also been appointed. In conjunction with the North German Confederation. Thacks to mose treations, a system of common defeace was practically guaranteed by both North and South Germany, a system the necessity for which and been everywhere recognized. By the meeting of the Federal Customs Council and the Customs Parliament, the intimate co-operation of all the German States has been happily proved on that field of labov which apportains to those assembles.

The Grand Duke then expressed a hope that the Confederation would ultimately be more extensively developed, and that its constitution would be consolidated, and pointed out that a community of interest in commercial matters throughout Germany ought to be established by the extension to all the German States of the system of weights and measures now obtaining in the North German Confederation. The commercial, invigation, postal and telegraphic fresties which had been concluded by the Customs Union were then referred to, as also was the introduction into Baden of a mittary organization in conformity with that at present existing in North Germany. By this organization the Eaden froops could enter the ranks of the federal army of North Germany on the same footing as the federal troops for the defence of the common country. Alusion was also made to the Ireaties concluded with the North German Confederation, by which the innabitants of Baden could serve in the federal army and exercises. These treaties would be laid before the Chamber, and the unity of the German military forces would thus happily secured. The Grand Buke hoped that the military power of Germany would not be called out for any serious service; nevertac announced.
The speech concluded and with the following words:—
"I have confidence" that we shall peaceably achieve
the objects we dear to attain."

FOREIS I MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Russian of vernment has decided upon adopting a severer of sorship of the public press.

An arrangement is being concluded between England and France to exterminate the Churchy pirates.

ptraces.

A conspire cy has been lately discovered in Rome,
the object of, which was to blow up the barracks
of the Poul meal Zonavoz.

The Spe mist government is studying a new plan of terrete run division, which, if adopted, will divide the cour rry into fifty-four provinces.

of terrer, rist division, which, it adopted, win divite the cour my into diffy-four provinces.

The 'gracite de France, of Paris, mentions that the IF assian government has confiscated the St. Peter's pence, collected in Poland by the Polish ciergyn's.

The Prince and Princess Henry of Holland intend to be present at the opening of the Islamas of Suca Wand. Before starting for Egypt their dighnesses will make a short tour in France and Italy and embark at Brindss.

The Russian government proposes to establish a number of schools on the Baitte coast for the purpose of training candidates for the Russian mercanded in Courland. Of these schools are to be opened in Courland. Of these between principal will be at Vindau and Libau and the rest on vacious points of the coast.